

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

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EDWIN ABBEY LEADS

American Artist Surprises the British by His First Academy Picture.

LOUD PRAISE FROM THE LONDON PRESS

Critics Unite in Enthusiastic Endorsement of Subject and Treatment.

DEPICTS RICHARD'S WIDOW OF ANNE

Funeral of King Henry VI and Its Dramatic Interruption Portrayed.

SARGANT ALSO GETS A HIGH PLACE

American Associates in the Royal Academy Rank Ahead of Their British Brethren in the Present Exhibit.

Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company. LONDON, May 2.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—It seems very generally acknowledged that the picture of the year at the Royal Academy exhibition (yesterday being a private view), is Edwin Abbey's "Richard, Duke of Gloucester, and the Lady Anne." This is the young American artist's first exhibit since his election as an associate. Today's London press speaks of it with unstinted praise, and the St. James Gazette of tonight says of it that "the honor of having painted what is undoubtedly the most brilliant and striking subject picture in the present year's exhibition falls to a recent associate, Mr. Edwin A. Abbey, who has achieved work at once artistically fine and dramatically interesting; a picture in which, in spite of its elaborately archaeological veracity, the human appeal is so forcible and direct that it could hardly fail, one would think, to be widely popular. The Telegraph says: "It is quite possible that if visitors to the Academy during the coming months were asked to pronounce in the matter, they would vote Mr. Edwin Abbey's."

The two American associates are indeed to the fore, since even the Times gives to Sargent and Abbey the first rank of exhibitors. Of Mr. Sargent's portrait, Joseph Chamberlain, in the Thunderer, says: "Mr. Sargent, as everybody knows, is an American, though he has long been settled here, and is hardly to be regarded as an associate. He is an associate of our nation, and it is very pleasant to our national vanity to have to say that in this portrait is the cleverest thing in the exhibition, the next cleverest, we do not say the most beautiful or most satisfactory, is the work of another American, Mr. E. A. Abbey, one of the new associates."

DESCRIPTION OF THE PICTURE. All the morning and afternoon papers give an extended comment on the description to Mr. Abbey's picture, and since it is to be one of the most discussed paintings of the period, the following graphic details must interest American readers: Right at the top of the whole canvas passes the solemn funeral procession of Henry VI, backed up by a crowd. The continually recurrent black of mourning dresses is broken up by the white of the red staves of the coronation heraldic ornaments of the tier forms a somber and yet gorgeous background for the figures of Gloucester and Lady Anne. She walks by the side of King Henry's body in sumptuous dress, veiled with crepe, and having a long black train, embroidered with huge fleurs-de-lis in gold, which her attendants carry. From her elaborate costume, her passionate face looks out, and through all the cumbersome robes you perceive conflicting agonies of the woman as the sinister and crimson-clad Richard follows her, a ring temptingly proffered in his right hand, while the drawn sword which he has offered her to stab him with, is still carried in his left.

Figure of the duke seems to possess such an uncanny fascination for the unfortunate daughter of Warwick, that she cannot take her eyes off it, and yet can hardly bear to look at it. I hear authoritatively that Sir John Mills, the new president of the Academy, is suffering from a malignant affection of the throat, which, during the past few weeks, has been rapidly growing worse, and the worst fears are entertained. He may soon follow his predecessor to his grave. HEARING OF THE BURDEN CASE. At yesterday's examination of the Burden jewelry thieves, Mr. Townsend Burden first wandered into the reporters' box and was evicted by the unyielding pressman. After that Mr. Burden stood up in the court among the policemen, the comical box being occupied by Mrs. Burden, Mrs. Lindy, Mrs. Burton-Harrison and ex-Assemblyman A. R. Conkling, Assistant District Attorney Lindsey, who was given a seat beside Sir John Bridge, with whom, during the proceedings, he conversed in a friendly and confidential manner. The prisoners scrupulously avoided meeting the eyes of their former master and mistress. Burden had expressed fears that she would not be a good witness, as she had never been in the box before, adding that he had been there often and would be all right. He was wrong on both presumptions, for Mrs. Burden, notwithstanding a little apparent nervousness at first, was a perfect witness. After overcoming a tendency to smile in a forced fashion at her friends, and especially at Sir John Bridge, she recovered her self-possession and fairly got the better of Mr. Newton, the prisoner's solicitor. The court broke into a laugh when it was elicited in the cross examination that Turner had left without notice because he was indignant at being interviewed by the police. Although Mr. Burden tried to smooth things over, Turner himself was unable to suppress a flickering grin. PRINCIPALLY PRICE FOR TRAMWAYS. Two Philadelphia, Messrs. Dilwyn and Alfred Parish, who built the first successful street railway lines in England, have started London by a proposition to take over, I believe, all the tramway lines of the metropolis. They are backed by a powerful financial syndicate and offer to pay to the ratepayers of London as an annual rental for the lines which have now, or are about to come under the control of the London county council, their total present net earnings. The lines are at present all operated by horse power, but the syndicate proposes to run them by electricity and to make its profit by increased efficiency and perhaps cheapness of operation. Their proposition has quite taken away the breath of London, since their offer would amount to an annual rental of \$12,000, while the best offer of the "authorities" has received is \$41,000. The syndicate's offer is hotly discussed in the newspapers, but public expression is so far in its favor. London is probably the

MAY ARREST RHODES

His Departure from England Was Made to Escape the Law.

ENGLAND'S DEEP SCHEME IN THE SOUDAN

Aims to Occupy Equatorial Province and Quit Lower Egypt.

CZAREWITCH CANNOT LIVE MUCH LONGER

Private Information that He is in the Last Stages of Consumption.

NEW FRENCH MINISTRY IS SHORT LIVED

Its Only Hope is in Playing One Group Against Another—Some Lively International Complications.

Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press. LONDON, May 2.—The "Capetown cryptogram," as yesterday's Transvaal revelation is now termed here, is producing an increasing sensation, coupled with deep humiliation. Cecil Rhodes, who by the publication in Pretoria of the telegrams exchanged between various people just previous to the invasion of the Transvaal by Dr. Jameson and his followers, is so clearly shown to have been the head and front of the conspiracy, was not only premier of Cape Colony at the time, but was also a member of the Privy council. As the matter stands, Rhodes and other officers of the British chartered South African company are liable to be arrested, and it is more than probable that the charter of the company will be revoked. It is said that the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, got an inkling of the affair when Rhodes was in England recently, and that the sudden departure of the ex-premier of Cape Colony for South Africa at the time Dr. Jameson was expected to reach this country was quite unknown to Mr. Chamberlain. Indeed, it is asserted that the latter did not know Rhodes had any idea of leaving England until he was on the high seas on board a German steamer, otherwise the arrest of Rhodes in South Africa might have been compelled to await the arrival of Dr. Jameson and the investigation which followed.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has instructed Sir Robert Martin, who is now in control of the forces of the British South Africa company, to provide that neither he nor any officer or trooper in the employ of the company can in future hold shares in any South African venture. Everybody seems to be waiting for events, and it is believed that still more startling developments are coming. The general public and the newspapers, as a rule, are heartily ashamed of the whole business and are calling for the punishment of Cecil Rhodes and his associates, high and low. It is expected that the statement which the colonial secretary, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, will make on the subject in the House of Commons on Monday, will decide the fate of the British Chartered South African company. The general opinion is that its charter will be revoked and that steps will be taken to punish all those who were concerned in organizing the raid into the Transvaal. It is recognized on all sides that President Kruger is master of the situation, and that Great Britain will have to give most carefully to avoid a race war in South Africa.

SCHEME IN THE SOUDAN. According to the London correspondent of the Novosti of St. Petersburg, who claims to have obtained his information from a British cabinet minister, Great Britain's aim in the Soudan expedition is to reoccupy the equatorial province and when she establishes herself on the Upper Nile to evacuate Cairo and the Lower Nile. This correspondent also claims to have been informed that the operations against the Derwishes will be conducted jointly by Great Britain, the Congo Free state and Italy, from Dongola, Suakim and Uganda. A railway is to be run across the desert from Suakim and thus Great Britain will still have a hold on Egypt by her occupation of the Upper Nile, even if Europe insists upon her evacuating the country, and it is further said that she will not object to the neutralization of Egypt, although she will not allow another power to establish itself in that country.

A private intimation has reached the court that there is not the slightest hope of the recovery of the czarwitsch. He is said to be in the very last stages of consumption and arrangements have been privately made in case of his death to cancel the coronation and funeral. There will be instead merely a religious service and some indispensable formalities. Another private intimation which has reached the court from St. Petersburg is that the czar's wife is en route and hopes are once more expressed that she will present the czar with a son and heir. SHAH'S SON DIED. It is rumored in this city that the assassination of the shah of Persia was brought about by the machinations of his eldest son, Massoud Mirza, governor of Ispahan. The latter was born in 1850, while the new shah, second son of the deceased monarch, was born in 1853; but the latter is an offspring of a wife of higher rank and thus was chosen to succeed his father, in place of Massoud, his elder brother. He has often rebuked Mirza for his ungratefulness, and in 1888 recalled him and only allowed him to return to Ispahan after discharging some of the regiments, and ordering him to pay more than the usual tribute. Massoud Mirza, who is also known as the Zillies Sultan, or "shadow of the kingdom," resented this treatment, and it was believed that he might make an attempt to usurp the throne. Massoud Mirza, who is enormously rich, is unpopular on account of his severity and intolerance, and on the other hand, Mirzafer-ed-Din, the new shah, is much loved by the people of the province of Azerbeijan, where the Persian army is chiefly recruited. He is a keen sportsman, like his father. The discontent of the Bahist sect, upon which Massoud Mirza is believed to have worked, is due to the fact that the late shah did not allow them to establish their religion, his refusal to do so being based on representations made to his majesty that it would conflict with the existing faith in Persia and split the people into religious factions. The Bahists have always been kept in check, and little has been heard of them for some years past.

FRENCH MINISTRY'S TROUBLES. A very short life is predicted for the new French ministry. Its existence depends entirely upon playing one group against another, and with the exception of M. Hanotaux, the cabinet is composed of men of no great eminence. Its policy will be to patch

CRISIS FOR GERMANY

Trouble Brewing in the Fatherland Over Military Reforms.

RESIGNATION OF HOHENLOHE EXPECTED

Apart from This Matter His Health is Far from Being Good.

DR. LANGHELD'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

History of His Discovery and Treatment to Be Published Soon.

EDWIN F. UHL TO BE GRANTED AN AUDIENCE

New United States Ambassador to Be Introduced to the Kaiser Tomorrow Afternoon—News and Gossip from Berlin.

Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press. BERLIN, May 2.—Rumors of another cabinet crisis have been current throughout the week and some of the newspapers have even gone to the extent of predicting the resignation of the imperial chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, and the minister of war, General von Schellendorf, immediately upon the return of the emperor to this city. The cause of the conflict is said to be the proposed reform of the military tribunals.

According to information obtained from inner circles, the following is the position: The military court procedure is antiquated, dating from 1848, and is full of abuses. Under it publicity is rigorously refused and trials are only conducted in public in the case of the Bavarian army. General Spitz, who is looked upon as likely to be appointed president of the imperial court-martial, drafted a bill to remedy these defects, and the measure outlined was approved by the cabinet and the Bundesrath. The bill is now before the emperor, who so far, has not come to a decision regarding it. The king of Saxony, whose counsel is greatly valued by the emperor, opposed the bill, and so does General von Hahnke, chief of the military cabinet, and Lieutenant General von Ploesen, who is the emperor's favorite aide-de-camp.

In spite of this opposition it is believed to be likely that the emperor will approve the bill. He is, however, greatly annoyed at the press campaign on the subject, which is looked upon as intended to put him at a disadvantage to the cabinet, and the more so because he half believes that the projected reform will weaken the discipline of the army. PRINCE'S HEALTH SHATTERED. It is an undoubted fact that Prince Hohenlohe's health is shattered. He cannot attend to his duties in the Reichstag and Bundesrath and his resignation of the office of chancellor cannot be far distant. But the emperor's inability to decide upon his successor, Count Philipp von Eulenberg, General von Waldersee and General von Alvensleben are mentioned as Prince Hohenlohe's possible successors. The two last named are committed to military reforms.

The emperor and empress, after attending the Frankfurt and Berlin peace jubilees, propose to visit Duke Ernest Gunther of Schleswig-Holstein, brother of the emperor, at his estate, the chateau of Brunkman, in Silesia. This event will publicly mark the complete reconciliation of their majesties with the duke, who has been in disgrace for over a year past. His majesty will afterward make another trip to nothern seas. In consequence of persistent reports of the discovery of valuable gold, copper and coal fields in the northern part of Africa an expedition has been fitted out and thoroughly explored. The region where the discoveries are said to have been made. The expedition will be absent eighteen months. Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria will reside at the Schloss during his stay in this city. He is being shown more than usual attentions.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, May 2.—(Via Galveston.)—The president of the rebels, General Baca, sent a commission of the foreign merchants Leon to President Zelaya and to the American minister, Lewis Baker, who arranged for terms of peace. President Zelaya demanded an unconditional surrender. This was finally agreed to and the government troops, with flying colors, entered Leon today and took possession of the city. The insurgents surrendered all of their ammunition. The rebel generals, their president and the various ministers left the country to save their lives. Minister Gomez has officially notified the United States minister that the war has ended and that peace has been established. The port of Corinto will be opened to commerce in a few days. It is expected that the American cruiser Olympia will sail north in a few days.

MUST POSTPONE CUBAN REFORMS. MADRID, May 2.—The Herald publishes an interview with Captain General Weyler in which he is quoted as saying that the action of the congress of the United States in regard to recognizing the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents has served to increase their number, and in consequence, it will be necessary to postpone the inauguration of political reforms until the rebellion is crushed. General Weyler is also said to have admitted that the financial situation in Cuba is serious, but improving.

PERN ADVISED TO ARBITRATE. LIMA, Peru, May 2.—(Via Galveston.)—A majority of the committee of the council of state has advised the government to accept the inevitable and arbitrate the existing difficulties with the South American country. The minority of the committee is of the opinion that it will be wise to refuse to recognize any tribunal, and that the better policy will be to declare to arbitrate.

SUSPECTED PHILISTINES DISMISSED. KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 2.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Several persons were arrested here on suspicion of having a hand in a shipment of arms to Cuba, but they were released because the detectives failed to obtain any evidence to convict them with.

DERWISHES ASSUME THE AGGRESSIVE. CAIRO, May 2.—A body of 1,200 derwishes and a large body of mounted derwishes have been seen near Akasheh. They appear to be conspiring for an attack upon that place.

ADMIRAL HE KILLED HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW. NELSON, O., May 2.—Fred Douglass gave himself up to the police for killing Douglass. His brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. William he separated last night, and Mrs. Douglass, against the warning of Douglass, tried to break into his wife's home, whereupon Douglass shot him.

TIRED OF THE WAR

Spain Determined to Offer Cubans Some Substantial Satisfaction.

WEYLER PROVOKES STRONG OPPOSITION

His Remarks Against Granting Autonomy Causing Embarrassment.

CAMPES CONSULTED BY CANOVAS

Deposed General Advises Compromise as a Means of Pacification.

MEASURE WILL BE ANNOUNCED MAY 11

Premier is Now Formulating a Statement of Policy Which Will Be Embodied in a Royal Speech.

Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company. MADRID, May 2.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—General Weyler's declarations in Havana are very embarrassing for the Madrid government, and have caused an unfavorable impression in Spain, as they increase the perplexity of the governing classes and of the cabinet itself. General Weyler plainly stated that he was opposed to Cuban autonomy, and would not undertake to carry out extensive reforms during the insurrection, but that if the government considered it expedient to introduce some reforms, purely administrative or economical he would obey, though his opinion was that the rebels are encouraged by such promises, and he thought they ought to be postponed until the rebellion is crushed.

This opinion of General Weyler is backed by Romero Robledo and a few conservatives allied to Cuba, and the Porto Rico senators and deputies, all of whom belong to the reactionary party in the West Indies. PREMIER CANOVAS HAS CONSULTED DURING THE PAST WEEK WITH MARSHAL CAMPES, GENERAL CALLEJA AND SEVERAL OTHER GENERALS AND HIGH CIVIL OFFICIALS AND POLITICIANS RECENTLY ARRIVED FROM CUBA, AND ALL OF THEM, WITHOUT EXCEPTION, RECOMMENDED THE EARLY INAUGURATION OF VERY LIBERAL REFORMS AS THE BEST AUXILIARIES OF MILITARY ACTION IN CUBA, CONSIDERING THAT CIVILIANS AND MILITARY MEN IN THE COLONY ARE COMBINED THAT OTHERWISE THE STRUGGLE WILL BE GREATLY PROLONGED AND VERY COSTLY. General Weyler recently stated that he required two years, at least, to pacify Cuba. Premier Canovas knows that many of the conservatives, and all of the opposition in the recent Parliament, will advocate a reform policy, especially in view of the inadequate results of General Weyler's military operations so far, and because public opinion in Spain is visibly favorable to any honorable and direct understanding with the colonies which will put a stop to the sacrifices of the mother country.

Premier Canovas is formulating a statement of policy which will be embodied in a royal speech, for the meeting of Parliament on May 11. It will propose to allow General Weyler to remain in command, and will offer some substantial satisfaction to the aspirations of the majority of Cubans. ARTHUR E. HOUGHTON. BUTCHERY OF NONCOMBATANTS. Men and Women Being Murdered Daily in the Island. Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company. HAVANA, Cuba (via Key West, Fla.), May 2.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The butchery of non-combatants continues in all parts of the island, while Spain is being encouraged to resist attempts to secure peace through mediation by reports of some victories.

Some of the stories from remote districts which reach here are appalling, but personal investigation is impossible at present. I do not feel justified in giving the details. Yesterday I made a personal appeal to the captain general to investigate the massacres. He challenged me to name a place where peaceful inhabitants were being shot without trial, and I named Campo Florida. General Weyler declared that he did not believe the charges. I insisted that I had talked with respectable eye witnesses who had seen their names in the papers, and that they had been shot by day and night, and killed without trial. The bodies are still lying with bound hands, not more than nine miles from Havana. The captain general said that if I continued to telegraph the results of my investigations he would expel me from the island. I replied that so long as I remained alive in Cuba I would let the world know the truth about the war.

I again pressed him for an investigation, and the captain general once more repeated his threat. He has the eldest gray eye I have ever seen in a human head. I also made an appeal to the bishop of Havana, Santander Y. Frutes, hoping that he might be induced to raise his voice in protest against this unadvised war of extermination waged against unarmed and helpless Cubans.

The stout old bishop rustled his silk robe, rattled the gold chain around his neck and said in a very comfortable way that he did not believe the Spanish army could be guilty of such crimes. He receives \$18,000 a year from Spain. Nothing but the intervention of some powerful nation can stop these scenes of bloodshed and destruction.

The Spanish government is no longer in control of the island. It holds the cities and towns, but the insurgents are supreme in the country, save for the savage forays of the royal troops. The patriots enforce their will within seven miles of Havana. Night before last Maceo's men attacked and held the outskirts of Artemisa, not more than two miles from General Weyler's celebrated trucha. Spain does not even pretend to protect American life or property. Her own troops are more feared than the insurgents. JAMES CREELMAN.

TROUBLES IN THE BUSINESS WORLD. LYNN, Mass., May 2.—The Moulton Leather company, having factories here, has assigned to W. Pope & Co. of Boston for \$35,000. Most of the claims against the corporation are held in New York and Philadelphia.

DEATHS OF A DAY. FALL RIVER, Mass., May 2.—Philip D. Borden, the oldest active manufacturer in this city and widely known in textile circles, died today, aged 80 years.

PROHIBITIONISTS NAME A CANDIDATE. BATAVIA, N. Y., May 2.—Prohibitionists of the Thirtieth congressional district have nominated Charles Fremont Williams of Middleport as their candidate.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Wanted: Prospect for Nebraska—Generally Fair; Slightly Warmer.

1. In Artists Honored in England. G. C. Rhodes May Be Arrested. Now Has a Crisis. Have Tired of the War.

2. Men Claim Control. Appoints Her Progress. Her Cry for Aid to Armenia. Handsome Elk Defies the Agent.

3. Maxey Cobb's Shortage Grows Larger. Phil Crapo's Capers Cut Short. Affairs at South Omaha.

4. Last Week in Omaha Social Circles. Among the Musicians of the City.

5. Time for Settlers to Answer Extended. Bankruptcy Bill Passes the House. Methodist Laymen Grow Aggressive. Scott Jackson Trial Draws On.

6. Council Bluffs Local Matters. 7. Insurance Men Listen to Finance. Varsity Club Team Still a Winner. Bicycle Racing Season Opens.

8. Activity in the Real Estate World. Amusement Notes and Gossip.

9. Woman: Her Ways and Her World. 10. "Rodney Stone."

11. Editorial and Comment. 12. Luck at Political Conventions. Human Body as an Engine. Shaft for the Organ Loft.

13. Commercial and Financial News. 14. Echoes from the Auto Rooms.

15. On the Plains in the Sixties. 16. Chief Careers of Sam Crooks. Menek the Mighty of Abyssinia. Weeks of the Professional Well Borer.

17. Weekly Grist of Sporting Gossip. Outlook for the Big Game Trot. 18. In the Wheeling World.

19. Story of a Young Philosopher.

perial treasury, announced in the Reichstag today that the government did not intend to oppose a conversion of the German imperial loans during this session, as the conversion would lead to a good deal of German money going abroad to be replaced by doubtful foreign paper. Emperor William Saturday attended the festival of the Berlin Academy of Arts in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of its foundation. After expressing pleasure at being able to receive the loyal congratulations of the academy in person, his majesty said: "This day my heart is moved by a feeling of deep thankfulness to King Frederick I of Prussia, the founder of the academy, and toward his successors, who fully recognized the ennobling influence of art over the people and with keen sight and protecting hand prepared and smoothed the way, even times of sorrow and tribulation, for the prosperous development and cultivation of national art."

Continuing, his majesty expressed confidence that the artists of the present day would uphold the ideals of the past and assured them that they could thus depend upon his protection and good will. The emperor concluded with hoping that the fine arts would increasingly flourish as one of the richest blessings of the Fatherland. HUNGARY BEFORE ALL THE WORLD. Magyar Art, Industry and Civilization on Parade at Buda-Pesth. Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company. BUDA-PESTH, Hungary, May 2.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—"I hope," said King Francis Joseph today, in opening the Millennial exposition, "that this exposition will prove to the whole world that the Hungarian nation, which could maintain this kingdom a thousand years in spite of adverse circumstances, is worthy of full admiration of all other peoples. Hungarians stand here in the field of culture, that honorable place in the field of culture, that stand on an equal footing with other civilized nations."

The enthusiasm which followed is indescribable. Hungarian enthusiasm is far different from that of other nationalities. Every eye is a flash, everybody is ready to die for his beloved king and country. The difference in color in costumes. The men wore gorgeous gaudy uniforms and the ladies gave a veritable kaleidoscope effect. The queen looked very odd. She wore black silk, with red and white velvet coat, set off with lace, a bunch of Parma violets and a hat trimmed with black feathers. She kept her face constantly hidden behind a black fan. This was her first appearance in public since the death of Crown Prince Rudolph. The prince's widow, Princess Stephanie, looked beautiful.

The opening ceremony lasted half an hour. Immediately after it the queen left, but the king remained two hours, inspecting the exposition and talking with the exhibitors. Meanwhile cannon thundered and the people shouted: "Long live the king. Long live the queen."

The exposition is very attractive, and much after the style of the Chicago fair, though of course, not so extensive. Many old acquaintances from Chicago are here. In Oshunda, the village of the Turkish yoke reappeared here as Zora, Zoleika and Fatima, danseuse du ventre from the Midway Palace, and other Oriental wonders, including facts and derwishes.

The morning was cloudy, but the rain waited until the ceremonies were over. It is pouring now. Nevertheless, the streets are crowded to the utmost as this dispatch is filed, with people waiting for the king's return from the opera, where "King Stephen," an historical opera, was played tonight. The big house was filled with theater-going crowd before. Among the many Americans here are: Minister Tripp, Mrs. Tripp, Miss Washburn and Mr. Spencer. Tomorrow morning there will be a religious service, in the afternoon horse races, and in the evening an illumination.

BUDA PESTH, May 2.—Emperor Francis Joseph today opened the millennial exhibition here. His majesty wore the uniform of an Hungarian general and was accompanied by the empress. The minister of commerce, Ernest Daniel, met the royal party at the gate and made a patriotic speech on the millennial of Hungary, expressing the great joy felt by present as well as by Hungary in general that their king and queen had enhanced the glory of the exhibition by their presence. The emperor returned, dwelling upon the pleasure he felt at being able to open the exhibition which marked the existence for 1,000 years of the Hungarian state, eulogized the Hungarian nation and expressed his complete confidence in the loyalty of the Hungarians.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, May 2. At New York—Arrived—Hesperia, from Naples; La Bourgogne, from Havre. Sailed—La Bretagne, for Havre; Maasdam, for Rotterdam; Massachusetts and Umbria, for Liverpool; Ems, for Genoa; Halata, for Hamburg; Ethiopia, for Glasgow; Neustria, for Marseilles. At Philadelphia—Sailed—Pennland, for Liverpool. At Southampton—Sailed—Paris, for New York. At Havre—Sailed—La Touraine, for New York.

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